## TRANSPORT LOUISIANA IN

BROUGHT ONLY S OFFICERS AND 32 MEN FROM SANTIAGO.

No Sickness Aboard-Three Officers of Gen. Lacret's Staff Passengers-Urgent Neces-sity of Getting Shafter's Army Home-Spanish Prisoners Reported to Be Happy.

After making a run from Santiago to this port in five days, the United States transport Louisiana arrived at Quarantine at 3:30 o'clock resterday afternoon. She brought forty-two passengers. Six were convalescent officers, 18 were convalescent soldiers, and 16 were teamsters, clerks, stevedores, &c. They were under the care of Surgeon W. D. Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner of the Red Cross Society. One of the passengers was a dwarf negro boy, who said his name was "Mascot." He was known as the mascot of the Ninth Infantry, having followed the regiment to Cuba.
"Befo' I done gone away," he said, "ma

pame was Charley-Charley Escudero, or some-

thin' like that." Health Officer Doty boarded the Louisiana at Quarantine and was pleased to find her passen-gers and crew in excellent condition and the ship roomy and clean. He complimented Capt. Frank Kemble on the excellent condition of the ship. The Louisiana was formerly the erack ship of the Cromwell line until they built a faster one in the Creole. Besides Dr. and Mrs. Gardiner the Louisiana's passengers

BURE, EDWARD, Licut.-Col., U. S. Engineers, ELLIS, MITCHELL, Captain on Gen. Lacret's ELLIS, MIN'HELL, CADIAIN ON OEL LACTOR
STAIL CUIDAN Army,
FELLEW, C. E., Licut, signal corps, U. S. A.
SALAZAR, C. M. DE, Major on Gen. Lacrot's SALAZAR, WM. E. DE, Lieut.-Col. on Gen. La-

WEYBRECHT, A. T., Lieut., 8th Ohio. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.
BERCHING, T. J., musician, 16th Inf.
BURBOL J., artificer, Co. H., 9th Inf.
BENSETT, E., Sergel, Troop 13, 3st Cav.
OROWLE, C. D., artificer, Co. R., 8th Ohio.
Felter, W., Co. E., 13th Inf.
GREEN, F. E., Co. B., 3st Inf.
Howe, P. Co. E., 18th Inf.
JENNINGS, B. H., artificer, Battery G., 4th Art.
La Voice, W. J., Co. B., 2ist Inf.
McGovern, J., Sergeaut, 3d Cav.
McIntosh, H., Troop F., 3d Cav.
McIntosh, H., Troop F., 3d Cav.
McYens, J. A., Co. A., 9th Inf.
O'BRIEN, C., Co. A., 9th Inf.
O'BRIEN, C., Co. A., 9th Inf.
BANSOM, John H., Co. D., 1st Inf.
SABERS, B., Co. B., 3d Inf.
FPEMS, C., Berget, Co. B., 16th Inf.
WHITE, F. M., musician, Co. D., 9th Inf.
MISCELLANEOUS. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN, J. M., engineer, U. S. transport Mississippi; Care, T. Jencksmith, Quartermaster's Department: Dovile, J. F., packer, pack train No. 2; Genema, W. W., Quartermaster's clerk; Healey, E., packer, pack train No. 3; Jackson, D., stevedore; Jackson, G., teamster, 3d Cavalry; Madsen, F. A., stevedore; Petty, C., teamster, 5th Infantry; Senn, F., teamster, 3d Infantry; Sunderdove, Co. F. oth Infantry; Sunwold, H., teamster; Thodfred, G. W., teamster, pack train No. 2; Wandhappen, G. W., teamster, 3d Infantry; Williams, C., teamster, 6th Cavalry.

The officers with Clerk Genema and Artificer

The officers with Clerk Genema and Artificer Crowle, who had some messages for the Army building, were allowed to come on here last evening.

Dr. William E. de Salazar said that after being appointed on Gen. Lacret's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, three months ago, he went with the first Florida expedition of Cubans sailing from Tampa.

There were 437 men in the party." he said. and made a successful landing. Gen. Gomez was across the Moron Trocha in Santa Clara province. Of 200 men who were ordered to join Gomez fifty were killed in trying to cross the trocha. They were commanded by Col. Menocal and made a good fight, We found the condition of the Cuban soldiers something frightful. They had no food nor clothing. The Cubans on the coast were in better circumstances. Those who were near the United States soldiers were well fed. but no effort had been made to feed the Cuban soldiers in the interior. It surprised me to know that any of the Cuban soldiers the interior were able to fight under the existing conditions of being witcout food. I am going directly to my hame, at 305 West 121st street, and I tell you I'm mighty glad to get back to American soit." Capt. Mitchell Ellis joined the Cuban army at

My home is in Cincinnati," he said, "and I'm going there as quick as possible. If the Government don't hurry up and bring back the American soldiers from Santiago there won't he any to bring back. The fever and climate will kill them off by thousands. Not an bour should be lost in getting them aboard trans-ports to be shipped home. The first thing I must do now is to buy some clothes, as those I have on are failing off my back."

Lout C. Pellew want directly to his home.

ports to be shipped home. The first thing I must do now is to buy some clothes, as those I have on are failing off my back."

Lieut C. Pellew went directly to his home, at 68 East Fifty-fourth street, Lleut. Peliew is assistant prolesser of chemistry at Columbia College. He enlisted in Squadron A as a private and later was transferred to the signal Corps and made a Lieuteaant. He was in command of a balleon detail at Tampa when he was ordered to report to Capt. Butler of the signal corps at Santiago. He went there on the provision ship Port Victor. After five days' scarch in Santiago and the surrounding country he found Capt. Butler in the yellow fever hospital. After he had been ashore aboutten days he learned that he never should have left the Port Victor and was ordered to report to the Secretary of War. He said that during his stay ashore he saw enough to learn how wretched the climatic conditions were. Many of the regiments were seriously depleted by the fever, while others asemed to be altogether free from it. The fever is called yellow fover by the hospital surgeons, but the natives say it is a complication of bilious and malarial fever which they call calentura. The soil is a hard clay that does not absorb the water, and even the hilltops, which are supposed to be healthy, are soaking, steaming wet and the trenches are little better than pigsties. Llout. Pellew can speak Spanish prisoners and was much impressed by the happiness of the men. They told him freely that they were glad to have been captured. They had been away from home for three years and had had little to eat for a good deal of the time, although made to work hard. Now they had plenty to est and no work and were going home, and her pleasure he took in handling his regiment.

I feel, Col. Roosevelt said to him, "like one of those old Goths who came elimbing over the Ajps into Rome, and the Lord knows I m glad I don't feel like those missed with regard to send

and he, like Lieut. Pellew, had no other clothes but his uniform to bring home, having lost the rest.

Charley, the mascot, entertained the Louisiana's crew on the way up with stories of his experience in the war.

Wars ain't no picnics." he said. "No, indeed, they ain't. Why every place yer dodge, dem builets dodge, too. I se nebber goin' in no more wars, I ain't. When we fit dem dar remainands on hant argo mountain I like terdied. I were in de middle of de builets, wif nuffin terdo but dodge, and a boo-hoo roarin' from de guins, an' der rain a-rainin', an' our poor sogers gittin' shot. When I couldn't stan' no mo' i jest laid down in a pit an' was dyin', kinder, when men waiked all over me, an' one man fell dead right on top my stomach. Den when I got picked up by Mr. O'Brien-he were one of us sojers—I was dragged along, an' it rained rain an' builsta. Den we were on top o' de hill, an' we caught some wounded Nganiards an' I took one of dem by de arm an' laid him fo to die easy. After I pinched his gun I marched an' run an' fell down. Den I was kirked an' waiked ou. I don't want no mo' wars; no, indeed I was dead dar about four times a minute."

The Louisiana brings, tweive pouches of mail from Santiago, which will undergo fumigation before they are forwarded to the General Post Office.

Ferryboat Strikes a Spar Buey.

Ferryboat Strikes a Spar Buoy.

As the ferryboat New York of the Thirtyninth street line was making a trip to Brooklyn O4th street, with offices at 96 Broadway, has last night she struck a spar buoy and stove a ole in her startoard side about on a level with the deck.

The shock of the collision there Miss and Noise of 127 Greenwich a content of the kind ohe was somewhat brussed, but the refused inselient assistance when the boat reached the slip. The damage to the boat was slight.

at 255

AT FERNANDINA'S CAMP.

The Third Regular Cavalry Expects to Star for Montauk Point To-Day.

FERNANDINA, Fig., Aug. 6.—The Third Reguar Cavalry, which arrived here a few days ago and went into camp, received orders to proceed to Montauk Point. They broke camp this afternoon and loaded their stock and equipments, and will leave to-morrow for the north. The Second Regular Cavalry, which have been awaiting orders to go to Montauk Point, re-ceived orders to-day to go into camp here, but it is thought to be only temporary, as the officers expect also to leave for the north in the irse of a week. Their equipage until to-day was still on cars, and was not unloaded on its

arrival here from Tampa. The three regiments of cavairy which have visited this camp, the Second, Third, and Sixth, speak well for the Government. The men as well as the horses are a fine lot and in good health. The horses are especially a fine lot of animals, and it is a sight worth seeing to see

the cavalry drills. Detachments from the different regular infantry regiments which were left at Tampa when the regiments embarked for Cuba to guard stores and Government property arrived here inst night. They embrace men from most every regiment in the field. A number of sick en were brought with these detachments. and the use of the Egmont Hotel as a hospital was secured, where now there are a number of sick men.

Thirty-one recruits arrived to-day, and were ussigned to the First Ohio Regiment. Alvirado M. Fuller, who was serving in the Second Cav-alry as First Lieutenant, received his commisn to-day as Captain of cavalry, and was ordered to the Ninth Hegiment at Tampa. He left for that city to-night after taking the oath.

## THE BAY STATE SAILS.

Departure of the Massachusetta Hospital Ship for the Front.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.-The hospital ship Bay State, fitted out by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, salled from East Boston at 4 o'clock this afternoon. As there wasn't time to-day to adjust her compasses she anchored in the outer harbor and will continue her voyage in the morning. Dr. C. A. Siegfried, who was designated by the President to inspect the vessel as to her fitness to sail with a Red Cross commission, performed his duty this morning, and pronounced the Bay State one of the finest vessels of the kind ever fitted out and superior in some respects to the Government hospital ships. She has on board just double the amount of hospital supplies. food and clothing that it was first intended to carry, and is literally loaded to her utmost capacity with all that is necessary for the relief and nourishment of the siek soldiers.

The medical staff numbers thirty, including six female nurses, all under the direction of Dr. Herbert L. Burrell. The destination of the vessel is not given, but it is generally understood that she will touch at some Southern port and receive instructions as to her work.

MOSQUITO FLEET AT GREENPORT.

Left New London Testerday Morning and Had Target Practice in Gardiner's Bay. GREENPORT, N. Y., Aug. 6.-The mosquito fleet of the United States auxiliary naval force sailed into Greenport harbor late this afternoon and cast anchor. The fleet consists of the "We went to Las Esperansas, the present flagship Free Lance, with Lieut Jacob W. headquarters of the provisional Government, Miller in command of the fleet on board; the Restless, Huntress, and Alleen. The fleet left New London harborthis morning and proceeded to Gardiner's Bay, where target practice with the main batteries took place. Afterward the vessels proceeded to this port, where they will remain overnight. The Effreda, which was formerly the flagship of the squadron, left the

fleet at New London. The appearance of the fleet aroused much interest among the villagers, who visited the essels in boats of all descriptions this evening. Special interest is centred in the Free Lance, as Greenport was her headquarters when she was the pleasure yacht of F. August Schermerhorn.

THE DUPONT CALLS AT BRUNSWICK. She Stops for a Time and Then Staris for

New York-Her Muscot. BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 6.-The torpedo boat Dupont, Lieut, Wood in command, arrived off quarantine to-day from Guantanamo Bay on the way to New York with United States mail and despatches for the department. All on board are well. Lieut. Wood, Lieut. Clark and twenty-five men are on the boat. Lieut. Wood sommunicated with the department by wire on arrival. The Dupont took on coal here before proceeding and left for New York this evening. The men were all in good spirits and have ome entertaining experiences to relate among them the capture of a mascot in the shape of a brindled goat. This animal was taken from the shore at Matanzas where the Spaniards fired on the crew. Since that time

## A MORPHINE VICTIM ARRESTED. Adventures of Dr. Bloch of New Orleans,

Who Came Here to Be Cured. Dr. A. J. Bloch, one of the best known physicians of New Orleans, came to this city three

weeks ago to be treated for the morphine habit. He voluntarily entered the "River Crest" Sanitarium of Dr. J. Joseph Kindred at Astoria. He frequently came to this city with- nues. The last family to leave moved last out any objection or espionage on the part of Dr. Kindred or his helpers.

Yesterday Dr. Bloch left the sanitarium to come to New York to make some purchases. He crossed the Ninty-ninth street ferry and walked down First avenue. When he reached Ninty-fourth street, some one tapped him on the shoulder. He turned and saw one of the hospital attendants.
"You must come back to River Crest with

me," said the attendant. "I am not ready to return yet," answered Dr. Bloch, "and I do not understand by what right you follow me and order me to return." "I'll soon show you," said the attendant, and he called a policeman, who arrested Dr. Block and took him to the East Eighty-eighth street

station. There Dr. Bloch grew angry and declared that he would not return to an institution that had treated him so shabbily. The Sergeant summoned a number of Dr.

An esergeant aumoned a number of Dr. Bloch's friends, and, after talking with them for half an hour, he consented to return to River Crest. He and Detective Wasserman entered a closed cab.

Wasserman whispered an order to the driver and they were driven to Bellevue Hospital, When Dr. Bloch found how he had been tricked he was indignant. He declared that he was perfectly sane and that he would not stay at the heavital. he hospital.

Dr. Ryder examined Dr. Bloch, and decided

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Dr. Ryder examined Dr. Bloch, and decided that he was sane and otherwise all right, except in regard to the morphine habit. He told Dr. Bloch that he was free to go unless he voluntarily consented to remain. This Dr. Bloch refused to do.

Detective Wasserman then called up the East Eighty-eighth street station by telephone and received orders from the sergeant that he was to arrest Dr. Bloch unless the latter consented to arrest Dr. Bloch unless the latter consented to remain at Believine Hospital. Dr. Bloch at first said he would return to the station house as a prisoner, but, finally, after much talking by the detective, consented to remain.

Dr. Bloch had plenty of money with him, and showed a reporter a draft for \$100 drawn to his order on the Park National Bank of this city by the Union National Bank of release.

The clerk at the Mariborough Hotel said last ight that Dr. Bloch and his brother, E.H. sloch, had arrived at the hotel about three yeeks ago, He said Dr. Bloch plainly showed rresponsibility on account of the morphine habit.

hable.

"He has been away two and three days at a time," said the clerk, "and then he would ome here again and stor with his brother. I didn't know he had been in a sanitarium, but I guess that's where he was when he was away from here. On Friday night he escaped from his brother."

Lawyer Augustine Missing. Ciarke B. Augustine, a lawyer of 139 West

been missing from his home since Tuesday. The january of the house told a fair important as hight that since Augustine disappeared him Augustine and been stopping with reliatives whose names and address he fild not know. He also said that Augustine's three colliders were visiting friends of the family in the country.

STEAMER OFFICER NABBED.

CHARGED WITH STEALING TWENTY GOVERNMENT COUPONS.

The Alleged Thief the Third Officer of the Britannic, Three of Whose Stewards Are Under Arrest for Smuggling-The Cou-pons Probably Stolen from the Mail. John Kyanston, third officer of the White Star line steamer Britannic, is in custody in Jersey City on a charge of having stolen twenty soupons cut from United States 4 per cent. bonds which mature in 1925. Kypaston was arrested on Friday afternoon, but the arrest was kept a profound secret "in the interests of justice, as the police put it. Kynaston entered the Third National Bank, at Morgan and Grove streets, about half an hour before the time for closing. Cashier Robert Ross. was at the paying teller's window, noticed him because he took a place at the end of the line and allowed other people who came afterward to go ahead of him. When all the customers had left the bank Kynaston walked up to the window and handed Cashier Ross the twenty coupons of the value of \$10 each. Kynaston's actions and evident nervousness had excited the cashier's suspicions, and he began to scrutinize the coupons very carefully. This increased Kynaston's nervousness, and he said to Mr.

"I wish you would let me have the money for those coupons. I'm in a hurry."
"You'll have to wait a few minutes." said

Mr. Ross. "You are a stranger, and I will have to look over our list of stolen bonds." At this Kynaston ran out of the door on the Morgan street side and walked rapidly down Morgan street toward Henderson street, Mr. Ross overtock him before he had gone half a block and took him back to the bank. Eynas-ton was apparently incapable of making any

ton was apparently incapable of making any resistance.

A policeman was called and the pissoner was taken to the Seventh street police station. He refused to give his name or make any statement, so was booked as John Doe. When he was searched a package containing \$516 in bills was found in his inside vost pocket. The package was addressed to Mrs. Kynaston.

Chief of Police Murphy was sent for and the prisoner admitted to him that he was John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, but refused to make any statement about the coured to make any statement about the cou-

refused to make any statement about the cou-pons or the money.

Chief Murphy took the numbers of the cou-pons and sent them out over the Gold and Stock Exchange ticker. They had been cut from a series of thirty-year 4 per cent bonds issued in 1896, and the numbers ran consecutively from 58.459 to 58.458. An odd one was num-bered 58.518. The coupons represent about

in 1886, and the numbers ran consecutively from 58.489 to 58.488. An odd one was numbered 58.510. The coupons represent about \$24,000. The prisoner was unable to give ball and was looked up.

Capt. Haddock called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and had as interview with Ohief Murphy. It was supposed that the coupons might have been stolen from the baggage of some passenger. Capt. Haddock said that one of the passengers was Gen. Newhall, Commander of the G. A. R., whose brother. W. D. Newhall, is purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Gen. Newhall was an invalid and occupied a cabin on the dock, which was accessible to any of the officers. Chief Murphy telegraphed to W. D. Newhall in Philadelphia and received an answer from him late in the afternoon that his brother did not have any bonds or coupons.

The prisoner is very much depressed, and it is thought that he will make a confession. Chief Murphy is firmly convinced that Kynaston has been used as a tool by others, and he believes that the coupons were stolen from the mail. The Chief also thinks that the coupons Kynaston had are only a small part of the plunder.

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mail. The Chief also thinks that the coupons Rymston had are only a small part of the plunder.

Rymston had are only a small part of the plunder.

Rymston has a wife and child in Liverpool. He is extremely downcast, and he said to Chief Murphy: "Six weeks ago I was an honeat man: now see where I am!" He will be held in Jersey City until to-morrow and then turned over te the United States authorities here. Henry Galway, Thomas Tighe, and William Bernard, assistant stewards on the Britannic were held for examination under \$2.500 bail each by Commissioner Shields yesterday upon a complaint charging them with having participated in an attempt to smuggle into this country 942 ploces of lace of thirty-three metreseach. Albert Muller, a truckman, of 85 Franklin street, upon whose wagon the lace was seized, was held under \$500 bail. It appears that, while Customs Inspector Kruckman was on duty at the White Star line vior, at the foot of West Tenth street, on Friday afternoon, he saw Bernard in carnest conversation with Muller. Shortly afterward several baskets of solied linen were brought from the steamship Britannic and loaded on the truck. Inspector Kruckman stopped Muller, and, on inspecting the linen, discovered the laces. Bernard confessed having assisted in getting the laces ashore, and mentioned several others, including First Officer Jago of the Britannic, who had been concerned, he said, in the attempted smuggiting. United States Marshal Henkel was notlined and sent several of his deputies in search of the men named by Bernard. The first officer was not found. The Marshals succeeded in arresting Galway and Tighe vesterday.

It is stated by the customs officers that Muller had been instructed to take the solied linen and laces to the R. H. H. Steele Laundry Company in Jersey City.

OVERAWED BY THE POLICE.

The Warring Factions of Whites and Blacks Ready to Fight, but Afraid. Kitchen" and its onvirons did not come into

collision last night, but the bitterness of the foud between them has not abated. Many of the negroes have armed themselves with pistols and other weapons, and one of them, Frank White, about 50 years old, of 453 West Thirty-ninth street, was arrested last night by Policeman Burns and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh street police station

for carrying a revolver. The negro brushed

up against the policeman in passing, and the latter felt the pistol in White's pocket. A number of negro families, alarmed by the threats of the whites to burn the tenements in which they live, have moved from West Thirtyninth street, between Ninth and Tenth ave-

evening about dusk. Janitor Ash, who has charge of the pegro tenements at 480 and 432 West Thirty-ninth street, says that "white toughs" crowd around
the entrances and even into the halls in order
to provoke the negroes to fight.

Police Inspector Thompson had thirty
extra policemen on duty in the disturbed
district last night, and they were so numerous along West Thirty-ninth street that
they overswed any would-be beligerents.
There were noisy crowds of white men in the
corner sulcoms late last night who threatened to "wipe the coons out of the neighborhood." and a few intoxicated negroes were
around the streets "talking fight," but the
police arrangements had been so carefully
made that pugnacity ended in talk.

Inspector Thompson said last night that he
did not expect any more serious trouble. street, says that " white toughs" crowd around Inspector Thompson said hast night that he did not expect any more serious trouble.

It is said that a number of property owners in the "Hell's Richen" neighborhood have been gradually getting rid of their white tenants and letting their tenements to negroes.

The latter, the landlords say, are better pay than the whites, and keepths premises in better order. It is this crowding out of the whites, the police say, that has caused the race war in the district.

the district. REPORT OF A DISASTER AT SEA.

Newfoundland Fishermen Believe a Large Liner Was Sunk by an Iceberg. St. Joun's, N. F., Aug. 6.-Some further light was thrown to-day on the reports of a shipwreck at Belle Isle. Inspector O'Reilly, chief of the Newfoundland customs force, arrived

this afternoon from Tilt Cove and reports that the belief there is that another marine disaster has taken place. He was at Tilt Cove on Thursday afternoon when a fisherman named Jenkins arrived from Bryant's Cove. Jenkins had crossed the pen-

insula separating White and Green Bays to report to the telegraph operator, William Cunningham, the arrival of a fishing schooner at Bryant's Cove with the news that the night before, about midnight, while near Belle Isla Straits, she saw a large liner pass. A heavy Straits, she saw a large liner pass. A heavy crash followed soon after, as if the liner had struck an leeberg and then sereams, shouts and the battel of cries meldental to an accident at sea were heard. These were followed by despatring shricks as if the ship sant.

As it was foggy, the fishing craft could do nothing. She bore up for Tilt Cove to report the news. The wind being adverse she put into Bryant's Cove.

O'Reilly and Cunningham questioned Jenkins, who had walked thirteen miles with the report, but he knew nothing more. They sant him back for further information. As O'Reilly's duties called him to St. John's, he was unable to go himself. Jenkins went home and came back again to say that the vessel had gone off to resume her fishing. Nothing further is obtainable until the mali steamer arrives to morrow.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. The transport Alams will sail from this port to Newport News at daylight this morning. WATER SUPPLY OF CITIES.

Still Another Element of Greatness in Whiel New York Is in the Lend.

The consumption of water in London, a seaort, averages 175,000,000 gallons a day. The consumption of water in Paris, the shipping interests of which are insignificant, is 100,000,000 gallons a day. The water supply of New York, second in population but first in this particular element of approved municipal progress, is now 290,000,000 a day, and when the water system of the enlarged city is more developed it will exceed 300,000,000. The average daily water supply of Baltimore is 70,000,000 gallons : Boston, 80,000,000; St. Louis, 55,000,000; San Francisco, 25,000,000, and New Orleans, 18,-

000,000 It is popularly supposed that the demand for water regulates the supply, but recent figures indicate rather the reverse of this. In Chicago, of well-known inferiority among large American cities in the extent and quality of its water supply, 40 gailons of water a day for each in-habitant is what municipal authorities have estimated should be sufficient, yet it requires 175 gallons for each individual a day, and to check this the Water Department of the Windy City is about to introduce meters, having jus given an order for 300,000 of them, to cost \$8, 000,000. By way of comparison it is noted that

000,000. By way of commarison it is noted that the daily water consumption of the smoky city of Pittsourg is 250 gallons for each person, while in European cittes the consumption per capita is only from 25 to 40 gallons, 25 gallons being the average in Hamburg, Dublin, and Liverpool, and 40 gallons in Berlin, Manchester, and Edinburgh.

There is relatively much less waste of water in European than in American cities. So long as the supply of water in a city is abundant, in excess of the legitimate demand for it and, therefore, not subject to a deterrent tax, it is usually, to some extent, wasted; that is, it is permitted to overflow and is used for ornamental purposes in fountains, street hydrants and exhibitions. Then, usually, there is a change made by the establishment of meters and a graded tax such as the one from which New York city in a rear gets for its treasury \$5.000,000. There are now in New York more than 50,000 water meters and since the introduction of Croton water into New York in 1842, the gross receipts from water taxes have been more than \$100,000,000. How much water would be used but for the existing regulations, and the taxes intoseed in surport of them, is not easily stated.

water into New York in 1842, the gross receipts from water taxes have been more than \$100,000,000. How much water would be used but for the existing regulations, and the taxes imposed in support of them, is not easily stated, but it might approximate the daily consumption of water in ancient. Home, the aqueduots of which were farmous, and which used, it is said, \$33,000,000 gallons a day.

The requirements of water for business purposes in a large eity are varied and extensive. Water is needed for ships, for ocean and coastwise steamers, steamboats, for boilers, for building operations, for baths, for street sprinking in summer time, for parks, and for the extinguishment of fires. The New York Fire Department used first, year 50,000,000 gallons of water, of which \$5,000,000 gallons was Croton water. The enlargement of the city and the consolidation of Brooklyn with it will bring up the total amount consumed this year for fire purposes to probably 75,000,000 or nearly 20,000 gallons a day. Enormous quantities of water are used for boilers in New York—for boilers for machinery, for railroad locomotives, for elevators, in gas works, in breweries, in mineral water factories, in dye works, and in stables. The last item of demand, however, has been much reduced in recent years by the partial abondonment of animal traction on the street cars, by the popularity of bicycles as a means of transit, and by the general discarding of horse troughs in the streets. A great city uses water in proportion to the amount supplied, and New York city uses water more liberally than any other of the great cities of the world because it has plenty and is increasing its facilities for getting more all the time. It is said to be a historical fact (though it is not everywhere acquireseed in) that no city without a large water supply aver grew very large, and no city with a naminal adminished the death rate greatly.

THE AVELINGS RECEPTIONS.

Curious Gatherings of Social Reformers That Took Place at Their House.

The death of the London Socialist, Dr. Aveng, news of which was cabled to THE SUN last week, deals the final blow breaking up a circle which was in many ways unique quaint, rambling, artistically furnished house n suburban sleepy Chiswick, with its suggestion of Elizabethan spaciousness and restfulness, witnessed many curious gatherings. In the days, especially, when the remions were presided over by Mrs. Eleanor Mary Aveling-whose tragic ending a few months ago will be remembered-it was a motley and most interesting company that gathered in the great low-cellinged reception rooms. The daughter and sometime secretary of Karl Marx, herself a brilliant propagandist on similar lines, she had from earliest childhood een in touch with all the men who were working in the cause of advanced democracy, and Dr. Aveling, an Irishman, by the way, was active as a lecturer, writer and organizer and had formed intimate friendships with all the European social and political revolutionaries

The Aveling home naturally became a veritable happy hunting ground of heterodoxy and one of the most interesting gathering places in ondon Sociological stude ers of every shade of opinion and from every land jostled one another at the weekly recep tions. The house was a babel of many tongues and the most divergent views were freely expressed, often with a flerceness and fury which pressed, often with a flerceness and fury which all of Dr. Aveling's suavity found it hard to calm. German reformers, of course, abounded. From Herr Liebknecht down, about every well-known sociological Touton was at one time or another to be met in the hospitable house. But alove all the gathoring was cosmopolitan, unexclusive. Spanish, French and Italian Anarchists, Russian Nihllists and English Republicans were all made welcome and naturally this beterogeneous collection of interesting people attracted a large number of "the merely intellectual"—so Mrs. Aveling has been heard to call them, contemptuously. There were journalists come in search of luridly picturesque copy, novelists who were hunting for types society idlers of a certain calibre, who givaned material for original small talk.

Curious contrasts were frequent. Some pompously important gentleman with gold-rimmed pincenex and a general air of purple and fine inten would be seen in item and curious contrasts were frequent. Some pompously important gentleman with gold-rimmed pincenez and a general air of purple and fine linen would be seen in close and anxious conversation with a broad-shouldered, seen-eyed Scotch mechanic, from whom he was evidently trying to discover the mind of the people. A young poet, posing as a budding Sheliey, might be heard expounding in dainty phrases the higher doctrine of liberty to some each grimly practical person as Comrade Louise Michel, once a lender of pervicuses in the Commune in Paris. To the ordinary observer, not entirely in touch with the Aveling ideals, there seemed to be a considerable admixture of humbug and cant in this. But there were many men there with whom these things could not be associated William Morris, the stately, simple and profound; Frederick Harrison, the Positivist leader and professor of things in general and history and art in particular; Prince Krapotkin, who has forgotten more about medieval guides and modern scientific agriculture than most men will ever know; Walter Crane, aritist and passionate believer in the democratic idea; G. B. Shaw, who, with all his flippancy and frolic, is a resolute and thoroughgoing social reformer at heart, to say nothing of a host of less-known mon, who each in his sphere and way has taken himself and his mission seriously and is taken soriously in English political work.

In fact, many an important attitude or pronouncement was debated and arranged in the Aveling house; it became a common centre, radiating its influence—its teaching and ideals—over the whole of England, and helping to link, moreover, the democratic movement into one European whole. The solidarity of labor was the great principle toward which the Avelings and their companions worked, and the cosmopolitan reunions at their house were a kind of symbol of forstaste of what they worked for. The death of Dr. Aveling ends all that, and, politica apart, Loudon is, from the see all observer's standpoint, a great deal the poorer.

BLAZE IN A PLASTER MILL.

About \$100,000 Damage to the Stock of J.

B. King & Co. at New Brighton. Fire started about 7 o'clock last night in the big plaster mill of J. B. King & Co., on the shore of the Kill von Kull, at New Brighton, Staten Island. The blaze started in the drying room on the fourth floor.

It was discovered by the watchman and an alarm was sounded, calling out more than half of the volunteer fire companies in the North Shore Dapartment. The fire quickly broke through the roof and a call was sent for the fireboat.

through the roof and a call was sent for the fireboat.

The local firetnen, aided by fire apparatus in the building, succeeded in getting the blaze under control after an hour's hard work. The damage to the building will amount to only a few thousand dollars, but the three floors below were filled with finished plaster, and the damage to the stock by water will reach nearly \$100,000.

Brother John Deegan Drowned. BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 6 .- John Deegan aged 20 years, one of the brothers of St. Vincent de Paul's College at Germantown, Pa., who are located at the Bonaparte Park for the summer, was drowned in the Delaware River this after-noon while bathling with other students. The body was not recovered.

SEA TO SHARE OF THE

THE BISMARCK MEMOIRS.

IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL APPEAR BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

They Will Re Published Simultaneously in German, English, French and Italian-Most of the Manuscript Is in the Prince's Own Hand-Secret History to Be Revealed Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 6.-Betired private citizen though he was, it is literally true that the death of no other human being ever commanded such extensive chronicling in the public press as that of the maker of the German empire. It would be physically impossible for any man to read in a year what the European newspapers have printed about Bismarck in the current week. Most of the matter has been the retelling of history which the world already knows but is never tired of rehearing.

But there are some revelations of secret his tory from which death has removed the ban. The world will now wait impatiently for the publication of the great man's memoirs, which have been for several years under seal in the custody of Herr Kroner, the head of a German publishing house. The publishers bound themselves not to break the seal until eight to four teen days after the death of the Iron Chancellor.

The speets or the most part are in the Prince's handwriting, only the addenda having been written by Herr Chrysander, his secre tary. The memoirs are not, as has been asserted, already in type, though the work of get ting ready to print them began a few days ago.

It will be some time before it is possible to publish them. It is intended that the book shall appear in English, French, and Italian simultaneously with the German edition. It is probable that the memoirs will appear before Christmas.

MORE RISMARCK SERVICES.

Various German Cities Honor His Memory An Anecdote of the Prince. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

BERLIN, Aug. 6 .- An official funeral service in memory of Prince Bismarck was held in St. Michael's Church in Hamburg to-day. The shops and banks were closed and all business was suspended. A despatch from Hamburg to the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the people of Hamburg were greatly disappointed that the Bismarck family was not rep resented at the service.

In Berlin, Munich, Koenigsberg and other places funeral meetings were also held, at which speeches were made in honor of the ex-Chan cellor's memory.

In the Leipziger Tageblatt Dr. Pahnka, an in timate friend of Prince Bismarck, relates conversation which he had with the Prince, in which he declared that he had not enjoyed twenty-four hours' happiness in his whole life. His first sensation of joy was when he first shot a hare and his second when Johanna von Puttkamer said "Yes." A successful statesman, Prince Bismarch

said, has no happiness. He is like a Bourse gambler, who, when he has won a million, is immediately tormented with preoccupation as to how to occupy his winnings fruitfully. Dr. Moritz Busch's recital of Prince Bis-

marck's account of his famous Ems despatch greatly displeases the Berlin newspapers, which declare that it is untrue

ARTIFICIAL ALBUMEN.

It Isn't at All Certain That It Can Replace Animal Food. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN

London, Aug. 6 .- The announcement of Prof. Lilienfeld's discovery of the chemical production of albumen from the products of eoal tar and similar unappetizing waste is attracting a good deal of attention in scientific circles. Despite the temptation of professional humorists to scoff, it is pointed out that the discovery may be a great chemical triumph and procisely what is claimed for it. But its practical value as a substitute for animal food is quite another question.

For instance, at first seccharine seemed likely to take the place of sugar, but after a time it was discovered that while saccharine provided the necessary sweetness it had bad effects upon certain organs which sugar had

BLUE AND GRAY TOGETHER.

This Week's Visit of Pickett's Division Veterans to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Pickett's Division of Confederate Veterans, to the number of 125, will visit Philadelphia to-morrow morning, to remain for one week, as the guests of fifteen Grand Army posts, eight regimental and other associations, and eight camps of Sons of Veterans, at their encampment at Washington Park,

on the Delaware. It was the desire of a majority of the Grand Army posts of Philadelphia to have the distinguished Virginia veterans visit this city at the three days' festival of the Grand Army Association during August of last year, and a resolution to that effect was adopted at a stated neeting of the Grand Army Association; but a few of the leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic were so bitterly opposed to any affiliation with Lee's veterans that they published communications in the daily papers which led the veterans of the South to decline the invitation. This year Grand Army posts and other patriotic organizations imbued with the principle that we are one people, one coun try, with one flag, unanimously passed a reso ution inviting them to become their guests for a week, and the invitation has been accepted.

The comrades of Pickett's division will be quartered at the Hotel Walton. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning they will attend divine service at the Cathedral, Archbishop Ryan coming to the city from a much-needed vac tion "to meet and greet the veterans of the North and South." After the service they will go down in steamers to camp, where dinner seating 7,500 persons, and the Rev. Joseph Rossuth Dixon of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston, has been requested to be present and deliver his great sermon, "The Gettysburg of Life." Later in the day they will return to the Hotel Walton, and on Monday morning vet erans of Grand Army posts, regimental organi sations and Sons of Veterans camps and ett's Division will meet just north of the City Hall, where a parade of the blue and gray will be formed, which will march around the City Hall, down Chestnut street to Independence Hall, where the heroes of the historic charge will be received by the Mayor of the city. A speech in reply will be made by the Mayor of Richmond, Col. A. K. McClure will then address the veterans of the North and the South and a response will be made by Gen. William A. Hemphill of the Atlanta Constitution. The line of march will be resumed to the encampment upon reaching which an American flag will be raised jointly by Dr. William B. Jones, President of the United G. A. R. Posts, Camps, and Regimental Associations, and Major Charles Pickett, who has been selected to marshal Pickett's Division.

Tuesday will be Pickett's Division day a camp. Wednesday will be Festival of Peace day, devoted especially to the women of the Grand Army, the Relief Corps, and the Ladies Aid Associations of Sons of Veterans. Thursday will be Grand Army day; Friday, Sons of Veterans' day; Saturday, Politicians' day, and Bunday, Aug. 14, the Union campmeeting day. at which it is believed ten large meetings of praise and thankgiving for peace will be held at the same time in different parts of the encampment. Upon an occasion of this character it seems

that one cannot do better than recall the address of the late Col. Charles H. Banes, Adjutant of the Philadelphia Brigade, in his address of welcome to Pickett's Division at the great reunion of the Philadelphia Brigade As-

address of welcome to Pickett's Division at the great reunion of the Philadelphia Brigade Association and Pickett's Division upon the historic field of Gettreburg. July 2. 3, and 4. 1887, when the men of Pickett's Division were the guests of the Philadelphia Brigade. Said Col. Banes:

"This veteran brigade of the Union Army upon more than one occasion during the dark days of the republic encountered your people in active warfare, and it fell to our lot to meet in hostile array and deadly conflict at what may truly be called the crisis of Gettyaburg, within the sight of the masses of both armies on that memorable afterneon of July 3. 1863.

"The most wonderful intellectual gift that a beneficent Creator has bestowed upon man is the faculty of memory; the power to recall from the inner recesses of the brain thoughts and scenes that for years have lain dormant and which in turn recall others as they pass rapidly before the mind, bringing to mental view most vividly the panorama and scenes of this historic field.

"The blue ranges of Seminary and Cemetery Hills, the Round Tops and Cuip Hills, the wheat field and peach orchard and Devil's Den are once more lined with froming artillery and peopled with the moving hoats of armed men. Farmhouses are burning, shells are shricking through the air, the roll of muskery, the whize and ping of charpehooters' buliets, riderless horses, dead lying around us, wounded men straggling to the rear—all the scenes of battle are before us. It seems but yesteriay that the most terrible cannonade of the war began with a Whitworth gun from its position on the extreme left of Lee's army, quickly followed by a continuous fire from left to right of the entire line of artillery, to be mes by the roar of defiance of the Union guns on Cemetery Ridge and Round Top. For two hours the artillery combat raged with frightful violence. The air was filled with death-dealing missiles and each of us knew that the close contest and charge of infantry must insufable.

time it was discovered that while accelerate provided the necessary sweetness it had be effect upon certain organs which sugar had no embority says it is quite possible to the content of the content of

While opposition sleeps, we progress. The extraordinary value we are giving at our remnant sale admits of no competition.

Suits to order \$14.00. Trousers

A VEAR'S GUARANTEE OR YOUR MONEY BAOK. SHOULD CONVINCE YOU

ARNHEIM. Broadway & 9th Street. WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

soldiers in war; we welcome you because year true citizens in paace."

From among the letters regarding the reunion with favor these extracts are taken:

"Executive Mansion."

"Dear Sir: The President has received and carefully noted your favor of 23d inst, and the cordial invitation extended to him. He desires me to express his regret that the pressure of the public business will prevent him from leaving Washington on the date named.

"Assuring you that the President fully appreciates the compliment conveyed by the invitation, and trusting that the reunion may be a complete success. I am, very sincerely yours.

"Secretary to the President fully appreciates the compliment conveyed by the invitation, and trusting that the reunion may be a complete success. I am, very sincerely yours.

"To Mr. John W. Frazira, Philadelphia."

Secretary John D. Long of the navy writes:

"I am in receipt of your letter extending to me a cordial invitation to visit Washington Park on the occasion of the meeting to be held Ang. 8 to 14. It would give me great pleasure to meet the members of your encampment at that time, but I have been under such pressure for the last six months that I do not feel that I ought to make any engagements which would add to the demands upon me. I have not made any addresses since I took charge of the Navy Department, and I feel that could I arrange to leave Washington at all at this time I ought to take a rost. With my best where for the success of your encampment, and thanking you for your courtesy in sending me this invitation, I am, very truly yours.

PATTERSON LOSES ON A FOUL.

PATTERSON LOSES ON A FOUL. The Police Take a Hand in the Pelican

The stellar bout between Tommy Sullivan of South Brooklyn and Frank Patterson of New York at the Pelican A. C. last night lasted just four rounds, although it was advertised to go twenty. The trouble began when the boys agreed to break clean. This rule was violated at the start, and Patterson was eventually disqualified. But before the "go' was decided some exciting scenes took place. Sullivan and Patterson appeared in great trim and an exciting struggle was expected. The

announced weight was 122 pounds. Charley Kelly was at the ring side and filed a cl allenge to meet the winner. Sullivan started the sport by rushing Patterson to the ropes, There the pair clinched, and when they were separated Sullivan landed heavily on the ribs. Just as the gong sounded Sullivan crossed
Patterson on the jaw. In the second Patterson
punched Sullivan hard on the stomach. When
the pair finally embraced Sullivan lost his
head, and, with a shove, threw Patterson
to the floor. Then he fell over him. When Patterson finally got up he was very angry, but before any damage could be done the bell rang.
As Sullivan proceeded to his corner and was
about to resume his seat. Patterson swung
around and caught him with a heavy right on
the point of the chin. Bullivan staggered and
would have fallen had not his seconds grabbed
him. Sullivan, however, wrested himself away
and before any one could interfere sprang at his
rival and the two became involved in a rough
and tumble acrap.

In a twinkle the bouse was in an uproan.
Police Captain Kenny jumped into the
ring, followed by a number of binecoats. Patterson showed signs of belligsserency, and kenny brought him to his
senses with a smart smack in the face. The
noise was deafening, and amid the din Sullivan dashed out of the ring, thereby forfetting
all right to the victory.

When the referee could be heard he declared
the affair "no contest." This verdict fired up
the anger of Patterson's adherents, and they
made threatening gestures over the ropes ab
lieferce Hearaid.

The latter stood firm and the police backed
him up by declaring that they would arrest any Just as the gong sounded Sullivan crossed

the anger of Patterson's adherents, and they made threatening gestures over the ropes as lifereree Hearald.

The latter stood firm and the police backed him up by declaring that they would arrest any person who dared to say another word or enter the ring.

This mandate had a salubrious effect, and for a time things were quiet. According to the ring.

This mandate had a salubrious effect, and for a time things were quiet. According to the ring.

This mandate had a salubrious effect, and for a time things were quiet. According to the row started as Bullivan proceeded to his dressing room. One of Pattery son's friends made a disparaging remark and Sullivan started in to punch him. Two officers with drawn clubs fortunately interfered and Sullivan was hustled out of the building. After much persuasion he was induced to return, and only agreed to fight again when Matchmaker Johnny Reagan said he wouldn't let him have a cent if he didn't face Patterson once more. In about a half hour the encounter was resumed with result that Patterson was disqualified after two more rounds were fought, and Sullivan got the verdict.

Harry Forbas of Chicago met Mozey Haugh of Brocklyn in the first bout of ten rounds at 115 pounds. This was Forbes's first appearance on the east, and judging from his performance inst night he is a veritable wonder.

He played all over Haugh, outpointing him from the start. In the seventh round Forbas amothered Haugh with right and lefts, and pub him to sleep with a terrific punch on the mark. Jack Mulvey, a local boxer, took unlimited punishment from Tim Rearns of Boston in the second bout of ten rounds at 135 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at 135 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at 135 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at 250 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at 135 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at 135 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at 135 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at 135 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at 135 pounds. The second bout of ten rounds at

BIG ROBBERY AT ELBERON?

Rumors About Police Headquarters Say See but Elberon's Chief of Police Says Not It was rumored at Police Headquarters yes

arday that a big robbery had recently occurred at Elberon, N. J., and that the thieves were expected to get rid of a large amount of silverware in this city.

The report had it that the victim of the robbery was a close friend of Chief of Police

Devery, and for that reason the latter had not

made any public announcement of the theft.

In the hope of catching the thieves, it

made any public announcement of the theft. In the hope of catching the thieves, it was alleged that Chief Devery had sent his men to every pawishop in the city. The detectives carried with them a long list of the stolen articles, but in every case refused to allow a copy of the list to be made for fear the matter would become public. The detectives gave strict orders to the pawn-brokers to accept anything offered to them that answered the description of the stolen articles and to at once notify Hoadquarters.

At Police Headquarters yesterday it was said that no record appeared of any such robbert, but it was admitted that special detectives might be privately working on such a case, several pawnshops were visited. In most queen the pawnbrokers were reticent, but in a number of instances it was admitted that the rumor was true and the additional information was vouchasted that some of the silverware was marked with an "R." while other pleces bore the letters "G. G. O."

West End, Long Bance, N. J., Aug. 6.—Chief James Layton says that the only robbery of any kind reported to him at Elberon this season occurred a fornight ago. The articles stolen were a sliver postage stamp holder and chandy and ice cream tongs. They were taken from one of this three new cottages built at Elberon this spring. The cottage referred to are those occupied by Martin Feedhelmer, John Frankenhelmer and F. Asie. Noeffort was made to conceal the list of the stolen goods. Early last Saturday morning the Elberon cottage of William M. V. Hoffman was entered, but no report was made to the Chief of Police. Nothing was stolen. Hoffman chased the burglar in his nightlothes, but if he lost anything he never made the loss known. The initials R." and "G. G. C." do not correspond with the name.

A Policeman Goes Insanc

John Maher, 32 years old, a policeman of the Seventy-eighth precinct, Jamaica, borough of of the las report of the variety system of the las report of the laster removed to the laster payllon at the believue Hospital. Melancholis and malarial brave lever unsettled his mind.